ANUSEMENTS THIS EVENING

BARTLE GARDEN-JULIUN'S CONCERTS. BOWERY TO SATER HOWERS -- MARY TUDOR -- VENITIAN

BRUADWAY THEATEE Broadway-Hamler -Bersy MIBLOPS Broadway-Norma

BURTON'S THEATRE, Chambers street-HEIR AT LAW SATIONAL THEATRE. Chatham street-Uncle Ton's

WALLACK'S THEATER, Broadway-Road to Ruin-AMERICAN MUSEUM-Afternoon-Laby of Lyons.

MADISON AVENUE-Afternoon and Evening-FRAN SERISTY'S AMERICAN OPERA HOUSE, 472 STORE

WOOD'S INSTRELS, Wood's Musical Bail, 444 Stone SCORLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, 539 Broadway-Buck

SECRABA 606 Broadway-PANGRANA OF THE HOLY SOPE CHAPEL, 718 Groadway-FRANKENSTEIN'S PA

ACADEMY HALL SES Broadway-ASCENT OF MONT EHENISH GALLERY, 563 Broadway -- Day and Evening SIGNOR BLITZ-STUVVESANT INSTITUTE.

MEINESE ROOMS-SEVEN MILE MIRROR PANORANA SEDGWICK'S AFOLLONICON CONCERTS-Hope

New York, Wednesday, September 21, 1853.

Balls for Europe. THE NEW YORK WERELY MERALD. e royal mail steamship Asia. Captain Lott, will leave this port at poon to day, for Liverpool.

Subscriptions and advertisements for any edition of the NEW YORR HERALD will be received at the following LIVERPOOL-John Hunter, No. 2 Paradise str

London-Edwards, Sandford & Co., Cornnill.

Wm. Thomas & Co., No. 19 Catherine street. Paris - Livingston, Wells & Co . Rue de la Sourse B. H. Revoil. No 17 Rue de la Banque

the European mails will close at half past ten o'clock THE WESKLY HERALD will be published at half-past nin

e cook this morning. Single copies, in wrappers.

The were The heavy storm no: only observed nearly all kinds

ont-door business ye-terday, but materially impeded the reception of news from all quarters. Ten graphic operations were almost entirely suspended hast eve ng; but the disparity in that department is fully conterbalanced by the large amount of general and very entertaining reading with which our columns are supplied-besides, the various thoroughfares of the city have been cleansed, purified and reg-nerated hu adding immensely to the health, co f r and sp ness of e erybody.

The independant democrats of Oneida county recently met in convention, and, a ter endorsing the Maine liquor law, nominated candidates for State Senator and local officers.

Great exertions are being made to repair the bresk in the Erie canal near Rochester by Sunday next. This accid-n has cau-ed much inconvenience to dealers in breadstuffs, some of whom, having sold flour and wheat to be delivered this week, find it necessary to purchase fresh supplies in order to fulfil their contracts.

Orders have been received at Portsmouth, N. H., for the disbanding of the United States fishery The season for taking fish is about dra ing to a close, and the services of the sect are no longer required for the secut. Before the opening of the next codfish, mackerel, and berring campaign, it is hoped that the dispute between the rival Yankee and colonial fishermen will be arranged to the entire satisfaction of all concerned.

Accounts of the destructive effects of the hurricane which lately swept the Atlantic continue to reach us from all quarters of the seaboard. The bark John Winthrop, from Constantinople, which reached Boston yesterday, very narrowly escaped being sunk, as will be seen by the telegraphic despatch.

We have advices from Barbad les to the 9th of August. The news possesses more of a local than general interest. We extract the most interesting items relative to the commercial, judicial, and corporate intelligence.

At a quarterly meeting of the Montr al City Council, held upon the 12th inst, the Hon. Mayor Wilson tendered his resignation of office to the Board, upon the ground that he was rendered incapable of performing his duties, and stood in dread of his life, owing to the popular exc.tement which existed against him for his official connection with the Gavazzi riots. The resignation was, after a long debate, accepted, by a vote of sixteen to eight. Col. Bogarth and Captain Cameron, of the 26th regiment, were arrested and held to bail upon a charge of murder for having given the command to fire to the troops

The brothers Morgan yesterday underwent a preliminary examination at Newport for their receat assault on the venerable Isaac S. Hone and were ordered to give security in the sum of one thousand dollars each to answer at the next term of the Com-

mon Pleas Court. Between eleven and twelve hundred persons nearly all bound for California, left this port yesterday in the steamships Illinois and Star of the West. The annual fall exhibition of the New York Hor-

ticultural Society opened at Niblo's saloon last eve ming, and will continue open to-day and to morrow On account of the incessant rain of yesterday there were very few vi-iters to the show, which is a very excellent one, though the contributors are interior in number to those of for ner exhibitions; but we have no doubt that those of our citizens who indulge in the refined taste of love for flowers, w'll evail themselves of the opportunity of seeing the fine collection at Niblo's. Fruits and vegetables ar displayed in most appetizing richness and profusion. The prizes were awarded last evening, a list of which can be seen by reference to our regular posice of the exhibition.

Considerable business was transacted in the Board of Aldernen last evening, without eliciting any debate of importance. A petition was received . from Jacob Cole and others, complaining of a want of an uniform system of charges for costs or cour fees in the district or assistant justices' corre in the city of New York. All the clerks of these carries is fact, differ in charges for the issuing o process, ser wice return, trial &c . &c., u) to the final entry of juigment, and each apparently has a law to some port such charges, as one would be led to believe b the solemnity which characterizes the course of or ceedings in the clerk's office. The petitioner Power state that the cierks of the Marine Corr the commencement of an action to it final judgment, charge in the same way, only alout three times more than in these justices'

evil and correct the wrong, and suggest that tables of fees be placed in each of these courts and clerks' offices. The communication was referred to the counsel of the corporation for his opinion therein.

The New York City Guard yesterday received in a true military style the Boston City Guard, who are their guests during the short stay they intend to make in the city. We give a detailed account of their reception in to-day's paper. It is very agree able to be occasionally called upon to note these evi dences of fraternal feeing between the citizen soldiery of our neighboring cities.

The annexed is a brief summing up of a portion of the contents of this number of our paper:ral curious and important documents relative to the Island of Cuba, not hitherto published, which have been exchanged within the last few years between the British government and its Ministers to the United States, Spain and France; interesting cor. respondence between our Minister to Prussia and the German authorities, relative to the arrest in Bre men of a citizen of this country upon a requisition from Hanover for military services; the details of late news from Mexico, including the address of Minister Gadsden and the reply of Santa Anna on the occasion of the reception of the former gentle man: report of the School Children's visit to the Crystal Palace; the proceedings of the Labor Con vention; the meeting of the Reform party in the Eighth ward; the cross-examination of Mr. Drury in the case of alleged perjury against John L. Boyd, &c.

Enropean Prospects-The Coming Conflict

between Russia and the United Scates. It would be not a little curious if the Russian and American squadrons, cruising within a few days sail of each other in the Pacific, should actually come into collision and disturb the friendly relations now existing between the United States and the Muscovite empire. The event has already been anticipated by writers whose character gives a certain weight to their opinions; and though for our part we have sufficient confidence in the prudence of Russia and the discretion of Commodore Perry to look upon it as exceeding'y improbable, it is by no means a contingency which can be regarded as beyond the pale of possibility. Should such an occurrence take place, and Russia exhibit towards this country a demeanor as haughty and as overbearing as she has displayed in her negotiations with Turkey and her allies, there can be little reason for doubting that the world would witness an explosion and a conflict compared to which the present European difficulties are mere children's squabbles.

One has only to examine from the point of view of an entirely disinterested observer the absolute and relative condition of the various States which collectively constitute the civilized world, to see how vast would be the interests involved and how great the principle at stake in such a contest. The world contains but two solid powers at the present moment, embodiments of directly antagonistic and hostile doomas These are Russia and the United States. The former is a sound, substantial permanent despotism. It contains within it few or none of the distracting elements which menace the other powers of Europe. Its principles are clearly understood by all parties, talth ully carried out by the ruling oligarchy. and patiently endured by the masses. The mate rial resources of the kingdon are vast, and susceptible of such coormous expansion that it could sustain itself in an isolated position without perceptible hardship. A fierce religious spirit binds together the various tribes which constitute its subjects; a strong feeling of attachment to their institutions and loyalty to their sovereign seems to preclude the possibility of an internal disruption among the people. No cancer gnaws the core of the Muscovite swav No revolutionary tendencies threaten its permanence. Even Poland is tranquil; and the ferver of patriotism burns not more ardeatly on the banks of the Hudson or the Potomac than in the plains of Novogoroo or on the sheres of the Baltic. This edifice, so colidly founded and so proudly rearing its head to heaven, rests entirely on one great principle-the annihitation of popular liberty and th of power in the bands of a few.

The United States, on the other hand, rest on a diametrically opposite principle. Here the few are nothing Minorities are crushed-all power belongs to the masses. Reared under such an ennobling principle as this, every man among us feels himself a part of the State, and endows it with his individual courage and energy. Hence the towering strength possessed by our country. If we fight, we do so not for hire or even for the tinsel prize of military glory : we contend as principals, and for a prize in which we shall each claim a substantial share. Every man of us is as closely interested in the wellbeing and progress of the country as a partner is in the firm to which he belongs. To point out the vast power which this system gives to the collective body called the State would be waste or time; we have only to look around us to see the evidences of our growing might and

coming preponderance in the world's affairs. These two States-Russia and the United States-stand alone in this respect. Look where you will no where else can you find reliable symptoms of increasing strength and solid stability. Great Britain is tottering under the hideous burthen of a pampered aristocracy and a bloated church; all the wisdom of her statesmen, all the moderation of her middle classes cannot avail to prevent an explosion and a fearful catastrophe some day. France is merely going through a fresh crysalis. When, f ever, she is destined to assume a solid status. under a stable government, the most able philocopher can only conjecture. Germany is a volcano heaving and casting up, from time to time, vast masses of lava, which sparkle, glitter and glow, only to disappear in smoke. Austria and Spain have reached the last step in the ladder of degradation; the one groans beneath a debt that is ruining State and people together-the other is in every way beneath

contempt. Of all the great nations whose history fil's ur libraries and whose dominions cover the map the two we have mentioned are the only ones which possess within them the elements of durability. Nor is this the only point of resemblance between them. Both are seeking expansion on every side, to the terror and confusion of the rest of the world. Russia covets Turkey and invades the Danubian provinces. W. desire Cuba and Mexico. Both are engerly watching the developments of the Pacific. We send Perry to Japan, and the Russian squadre is close upon bis beels. Both have an eye to the future benefits to be reaped from a change of things in China. Russia has already an envey at Nankin, and if our administration dito outy we should at this moment be despatch ug a plenipotentiary to Tapping.

Unless events belie the shadows they ar milling before them in a few years the presen expirations of both Eussia and this country wil

courts. The petitioners pray that the Board will | under the Muscovite crown, and Cuba and abuse of the United States. It is policy to | plain, old-fashioned people, in the "rural distake such steps as may be advisable to remedy the | Mexico will be ours. A single glance at the condition of those whose interest it is to prevent these events will show how utterly powerless they are to effect anything. Great Britain dare not interpose to save Turkey, and poor Spain will certainly not struggle hard to preserve

Cuba But these expansions cannot long continue without a collision between the two conquerors We may acquire Cuba and Mexico, and Russia may seize Turkey without sensibly, interfering with each other; but the next step will bring us face to face. Russia would not resign the control of the Pacific without a struggle, and we could not stand by complacently while Europe was being parcelled out into Russian provinces. Our own interests as well as the dictates of humanity and the inherent hatred of despotism which nature has implanted in every American breast would preclude the adoption of so pusillanimous a course.

This, then, is the great event which looms in the next twenty or twenty-five years. Speculations on such stupendous themes are too frequently falsified by unexpected events and unlooked-for combinations. But so far as we can now read the future. it seems as though Europe was destined to enjoy peace for the next few years. A popular movement will probably afford Russia the opportunity she seeks. Success will enlarge her ambition, and Europe not Turkey, will then be the prize she will covet. Defenceless Europe will fall into her grasp if we refrain from intervention. But of this there is little chance. Sooner or later the final battle between rhe rival principles which we represent must be fought. The battle-field had better be on the plains of France or the coasts of Great Britain than in our own land Relying on the moral soundness of our cause. we should unflinchingly prepare to meet the bart arous hordes of the North and rescue Europe from despotism. Once it was ravaged from Constantinople to Cadiz by these same men. who swiftly obliterated every trace of civilization and learning from the soil they overran. But there was no America then. England and France may return thanks to Heaven that there is an America, strong, courageous and free, at the present time.

Santa Anna's Opinion of the United States

His Coming Fall. It is well to know what one's neighbors think of one. The value set upon their opinions will of course depend upon their means of forming them and the bonesty of their intentions; but even where both these requisites are wanting they are still worth ascertaining as a matter of curiosity. We thus took care to put our readers in possession of the views expressed by Santa Anna, on various occasions. with respect to this country and our government. Many will recollect the very friendly sentiments uttered by the Dictator on the departure of our late Minister from Mexico and the war n congratulations which passed between the Mexican Ambassador to Washington and our authorities there. On the former occasion, Santa Anna begged Mr. Conkling to "Manifest to his government the sentiments with which he had been received by the government of Mexico, and the wishes which ever animate it (Mexico) to bind more closely the friendly relations of both countries, and especially the vows which it offers up for the prosperity of his Excellency and that of the American people." The Dictator further took occasion to compliment Mr. Conkling. styling him "one of the most respectable citizens of the freest republic in the world." There were many in this country, we dare say, who were rejoiced to hear of Mexico "offering up vows" for our prosperity, and her ruler recognizing this as the freest republic in the world. Not a few, possibly, among the number felt astonished and aggrieved at the contrast hotween the am'cable tone of the Dictasor and the severe language in which his acts have been reviewed by a portion of the American press.

To that portion the New York HERALD belonged. Ever since the return of Santa Ann we have commented upon the illegal and tyrappical measures by which he has grasped the sceptre in terms of becoming censure; we ever suffered the honeved language of diplomacy to blind us to the truth. When his Ambasador strung flowery compliments together, and served them up to the Cabinet at Washington, we took occasion to point out the inconsistency between his language and his master's acts; and have constantly striven to prevent the American people from being deluded into the belief that Santa Anna's old hatred of this country and our institutions was in any measure mitigated or cured. He has himself. through his organ, spared us the trouble of placing the true interpretation on his flattery to

Mr. Conkling. We need not here reproduce the article from the Universal which we published last week. No one can have read that performance without being struck with the violent feeling of animosity to the United States which pervades every sentence. Mr. Cushing and his Newark speech are but a peg on which Santa Anna has hung bitter denunciations of the "modern Rome." thirsting for "usurpations." "entering upon a career of rapine," &c .. &c. It is not here our purpose to touch upon the personal attack upon Mr. Cushing. That the official organ of the Mexican government should gravely attribute the speech of a leading member of our Cabinet to the influence of wine is certainly a deplorable symptom of the state of manners and refinement at the Mexican court; and that the same writer should allude to this and other equally disreputable statements as "jocose ideas" affords a fair criterion of the measure of good taste and good sense possessed by Mexican publicists. But these are trifles. The main drift and aim of the article was to nurture the Mexican people in a hatred of everything American. Mr. Cushing's philosophical speculations on the future of the United States and Mexico are construed into a desire for usurpations; and the readers of the Universal are delicately admonished that the laxity of moral principle which this desire implies is the natural consequence of our systems of education and government. This country is represented as distracted by lawless factions. The chief offices of State are said to be gained

That Santa Anna should find it advisable and sen accessary to resort to such methods of swaying public opinion is by no means extra ordinary. To a man in his position all stances are good; nor should we feel either utprise or annoyance if, signifuseously with he flowery and touching speech which the Die tator has just anade to Mr. Gadaden, the Univerhave been realized. Turkey will have passed at tuiminated a fresh volley of scurrilo

attempt to stem the torrent though a straw be the only implement at hand and quite natural to redouble one's zeal and energy as the inevi-

table hour of ruin approaches. Santa Anna's career is drawing to a close. Never popular in the Northern States, Zucatecas, Chihuahua and Cohahuila, are now only retained by the presence of a large body of troops from breaking out in open rebellion against him. At the first spark of insurrection a body of insurgents would rise in these provinces against which he would need even more than his courage and skill to make head. The south was his stronghold; but here he is only able to retain his present footing by the usual resources of usurpers-dungeons and murders. Assassinations, we are told, are becoming quite frequent. Men are arrested, carried off, and put out of the way, with as little ceremony as used to be the practice under the old Committee of Public Safety at Paris. Public resentment at tyrannical exactions is thus restrained; and could the people at large be persuaded that political liberty is incompatible with the well-being and morality of the citizens, and that the experiment of the United States is a failure. Santa Anna's despotism would be patiently endured for a little while longer. It is, however, a difficult lesson even for a Mexican

Georgia Politics-Position of Gov Cobb, Past

and Present-Lavely Campaign The stump speakers in Georgia, on both sides, are laboring with extraordinary activity among the people. Their zeal and energy can only be compared with the energy and zeal of the ministers at a Methodist camp meeting. The entire commor wealth of Georgia, including the swamps of the seaboard the pine barrens, the uplands and the mountains. is under the high pressure excitement of politics scarcely attainable in more northerly latitudes without the steam power of a Presidential election.

The two parties in the field are the Union party, whose candidate for Governor is Charles J. Jenkins, and the "reunited democracy," whose candidate is Herschel V. Johnson. The former was a leader of the Union party of 1851, which, compounded of whigs and democrats, carried Howell Cobb into the Governor's chair by a sweeping majority of some eighteen thousand; the latter in that campaign was a champion of the secession party. which was formed mostly of democrats. there being but a few whigs thrown in, here and there, to fill up the chinks. In requital for the election of Cobb, (dem.,) as Governor the compound Union party Legislature of 1851 elected Hon. Robert Toombs, (Union whig,) to the U. S. Senate for the full term of six years. But in 1852 there was a reorganization of political parties in Georgia. The secessionists having been put down, and the compromise measures having been everywhere established, the Union coalition of Georgia fell to pieces, for its work for the time was done.

Then came the question, what was to become of the democrats of the coalition, foremost among whom was Gen. Cobb? Where were they to go? The secessionists, claiming to be the real democracy, repudiated them. So they got up a separate list of Union democratic delegates to Baltimore; but there the seces-ionists-being declared the legitimate representatives of the democratic party of Georgia-the Unionists, were compelled to surrender, which they did at once. Gov. Cobb. however, was not so flexible. He occupied a very questionable position during the Presidential campaign, but came over to his late enemies with a good stiff letter of a Gen. Pierce's inaugural. He was not therefore, even an eleventh hour convert, for he came in at about a quarter past one o'clock the next

The result is that this reorganization has placed Governor Cobb in direct antagonism to his political allies of 1851, and in cordial cooperation with his enemies of that campaign. He is now required to stump it against Jenkins -the builder of the platform upon which Mr. Cobb became Governor Cobb; and he is required to advocate before the people for his successor one of the bisterest and ablest opponents, two years ugo of his own election. And Governor Cobb is required to do this, notwithstandur the fact that Mr. Jenkins occupies the very same platform which both he and Mr. Jen kins occupied in 1851-the very same. Cui

tono! Let us see. The Georgia democracy are reunited, based upon the admitted ascendency of the secessionists. They have a secessionist as their gubernatorial candidate; but, mark you, they stand upon the Baltimore platform-they swear by the inaugural-and, as they have good substantial reasons to be, are decidedly well pleased with the administration, all excep ing Governor Cobb. whose position continues to be a perplexing individual exception of considerable bardship and anxiety. But he is in the ring, back again among the democracy, and. whatever the issue of the impending election, he will at length have made good a claim upon the authorities at Washington.

The Mar etta (Ga.) Advocate, in describing a democratic mass meeting at Kingston. (a settlement in the same neighborhood we presume.) says that-

There was on the speakers' platform an array of talent equal to any we have ever seen upon any similar occasion. The speaking could not well have been surpassed, covering as it did the whole ground, exhibiting the positions of the two candidates and the two parties, and their respective claims alon the temple of Georgia. The speakers were John W. H. Underwold, Gen. Hugh A. Heralson, Hon. Herachel V. Johnson, G. v. Cobb, Gov. M. Donald, Hon. A hastom H. Chappell, and Hon. M. J. Wellborn. The occasional showers of rain which tell during the speaking did not interrupt the continued attention of the assembly. It would be out of the question for us to attempt to give even an outline of the arguments of the reveral speakers. attempt to give even the several speakers.

Here it will be seen that poverty and politics make strange bedfellows. This Gov. M'Donald, if we mistake not was the secession opponent of Gov. Cobb for the governorship of Georgia of 1851. We do not often find such diverse materials mingling together upon the stump with such enthusics m that "the occasional showers of rain which fell during the speaking did not interrupt the continued attention of the assem-

Such appears to be the temper of the canvass only by the most debasing agencies; and it is throughout the State. But the enthusiasm is asserted that to retain the popular favor our not confined to Gov. Cobb and his secessionist statesmen must unhesitatingly sacrifice the apallies. The Union party are quite as lively, if proval of their own conscience and the civilized not a little more so, and have the advantage of fighting upon the offensive, from the unbroken consistency of their position now with their position of full two years ago. Certain rumors, also, appear to have reached Washington that Jenkins may possibly prove to be more than a match for Johnson, and we shall not be in the least degree surprised if Johnson is swamped by Jenkios. Party reorganizations may be ordered; but where they coullet with he consistency of principles a good many and indeed to all other water crafts.

tricts" will be very apt to hold back, at least till they see how the thing works.

We are afraid, too, that the split recently decreed by the redivided democracy at Syracuse will operate to the prejudice of the reorganized democracy of Georgia. In its turn, the Georgia election of October will have a powerful influence upon ours of November. Should Mr. Johnson be elected in Georgia, that result will react to the advantage of the soft shells in New York, and vice versa. In a word, the last chance to the administration for the practical enforcement of democratic harmony hinges upon the Georgia election. In this light the local canvass in that State rises to the dignity of a national issue, involving the reconstruction or reduction of the national democratic party, rank and file A fortnight or so will settle the question.

MORE DIPLOMATIC PAPERS ANENT THE ISLAND OF CUBA .- From a collection of official documents recently published by order of the British parliament, we select for publication in our columns to-day several interesting papers in reference to recent diplomacy as to the island of Cuba. They principally consist of correspondence between the British Minister at Washington and his government, and a perusal of the whole will manifest the high degree of interest which the Cuban question has excited among European powers Though we cannot qualify those letters as eminently important, they are, nevertheless, interesting, and particularly so because they complete the chapter of diplomatic correspondence on this head which we have published from time to time during the last year or two. This brings down the question to the late letter from Secretary Marcy in reply to that of Lord John Russell. wherein his Lordship criticises Mr. Everett's celebrated answer to the Ministers of France and England on the proposed tripartite treaty. This letter-which has not yet been made public-is next in order, and is, we understand, a determined iteration of the views and sentiments expressed by Mr. Everett.

PROGRESS OF THE WAR .- The war of the shells -hards and softs-though not prosecuted with the activity of the bloody wars of the roses. is nevertheless going a-head bravely. The hards, having given Tammany Hall a wide margin. met at the Stuyvesant Institute the other evening, and appointed a general committee to make the arrangements for a grand hard mass meeting in the Park as soon as conveniently possible, which will fairly open the hot work of the campaign. The softs from old Tammany. will probably order a similar demonstration, when we may expect the "hue and cry" on both sides to be taken up in the rural districts. Nothing however, can be done by either faction till the whigs shall have indicated their intentions at Syracuse, in pursuance of their State Convention, called for the 5th October. In the meantime, a stiff document is expected from Secretary Marcy on the Koszta case, which it is hoped, (among the soft shells,) will work so magnificently among our adopted citizens as to kill off the hard shell ticket before the election. Hard shells, hurry up the cakes, and look out for Koszta. Time is precious.

THE CASE OF CONRAD SCHMIDT .- The official correspondence in the case of the naturalized American citizen, Conrad Schmidt, which. from a press of other matters, was crowded out of our columns yesterday, will be found in another part of this paper. It is a gratifying illustration of the fact, that when our government officials abroad choose to place themselves between the press-gang of a foreign power and their victim, in the maintenance of the rights of American citizenship, their rights will be respected. This correspondence we give as a foretaste of that which we are very shortly to have from our Premier in the more delicate case of Koszta, and which, we are told, will sustain the inaugural and Captain Ingraham and Koszta against all the hazards of an Austrian invasion. Wait a week.

WASHINGTON NEWS .- LATE BY TELEGRAPH .-Mr. Dix will not go to France. Where, then will Mr. Dix go? Still later to our cotemporaries :- Mr. John Y. Mason will probable go to France. The Washington newsmongers of our cotemporaries get a good deal of information from the HERALD by telegraph. Oh! yes.

Talk on 'Change.

State flour was firmer yesterday, with more doing Common State brands closed with a better feeting, at \$6 a \$6 06, with purchases for export. Wheat was more active at the decline in Michigan, with sales of about 40 0:0 bushels, among which was a cargo of very prime Genesee at \$1 50, and about 20 000 white Michigan, for export, at about \$1 40 a \$1 42 Corp was dull Only 250 bales of cotton were sold without change in prices the market closing dull. The heavy fail of rain which or mn enced about the time of the meeting on 'Change, had a tendency to in erfere with all out door business and to prevent a full attendance. With all, too, it was a sort of doub e packe; day, it being necessary to despatch letters for California as well as to prepare them for the Curard steamer, to sail to day for Liverpool.

One of the leading bill houses stated that sterling ex

change was firmer, with rather a better demand than for several previous steamers. Owing to the unbesithe state of the Gulf ports, it was said that bills drawn against cotton shipments would be later than usual Hence, the rates were likely to improve should large remittances be required The break in the canal near Rochester had interfered

to some extent with the receipts of wheat prematurely sold for 'uture delivery, in consequence of which it has been found necessary to make purchases here in order to firl contracts falling due. Advices had been received by some bouses stating that the break would not probably be repaired before the close of the week. The cach breaks had been more frequent this year than u-ual Their occurrence at the present time was attended with much inconvenience to business men.

A gentleman acquainted with the public feeling in Mississippi stated it as his belief that the Legislature o that State, at its ensuing session, would be disposed to make an arrangement with the holours of its disputed bords, which would secure their redemption on a place mutually satisfactory. and thus remove the last ground of accusation against the State on the score of repudia-tion. In the two new States of the West, and in Pennsylvania, from un oreseen difficulties, interest was surpended for a time but pertoer principal nor interes was suspended. The former paid shat they could and this their creators finally accepted. With the the last cry of repudiation against this country would te beard, as regarded the past, and that the people o toe Steres should lock to it that no cause should by given for a milar accurations in the future.

An experienced ship budger stated that the advance in

Liber and male tal- had been so great that it now cowenty fire per cent, or more to baild and equip a str than it did a few years back; hope, to be remanerative freights should on the average rule bigher than they do fernerly, otherwise the copi al levested to ships would prove here problem in the meryears. Total advance in ship build og materials applies to rearly all artic employed whether metals, wild, naval stores, cordage they are venty five to one hundred per cent.

To a -k- vessels any und-r -neb courges to may noth o. or the accepted labor, would require steady work, as pher range of floor to then how on a ged to one oc ervages vis ablorois Cotos, a d b os. based co-s of encotruction is also applied to steamers

The Law Courts.

Decisions on appeal in Admiralty were given yesterday y Judge Nelson in the Un ted States Circuit Court. In the District Court the usual returns of process were nade; but no business of importance was t ansacted, the petry jury being discusred for the te us. In the Common Pleas the calcular was again called, and no saure being ready the Court adjourned to this morning. to the Supreme Court, special term, the motion for should not be struck from the roll of attorneys for divers forgeries of decrees of divorce, was ordered for hearing at the next general term. In the Sapreme Court, Circuit the action of Ely against Spofford & Mieston, for \$15,000 commission, resulted in a verdict for plaintiff

DETENTION OF THE EASTERN MAIL - For about two weeks back the Eastern mail train, which should arrive in this city at four or half past four o'clock in the afternoon, has been delayed until six, seven, and on Monday even ing, until nine o'clock. On several occasions, owing to the late hour of its arrival, the connection with the Southern train has not been made. The only reason we have heard assigned for this is the difficulty of making time on the read, owing to the increased number of pas senger cars added to the trains lately to accommodate the great increase of traffic. Could not better time be made by using additional or more powerful locomotives, or by divid ng the trains?

> Excellent Health of Charleston. MAYORALTY OF CHARLESTON, Sept-mber 17 1858.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK HERALD. Sin-Having heard frem persens just returned from the North that reports are circulated of the existence of yellow fever in Charleston, I ask a place in your widely extended journal to declare that these rumors are false. The health of this city during the past summer has been most excellent, and merbed by an exemption from all disease of a febrile character, and this blessed condiion continues us impaired. All persons desirous of visiting the city, in the pursuit of business or pleasure, can do to with perfect impusity. May I request the publication of the last official return of the City Register, herewith enclosed, which is authentic and exact?

Respectfully, your opedient servant,
T. L. HUTCHINSON, Mayor.

HEALTH OF THE CITY.

The Board of Health registers for the week only eightsen dealns - six whites and twelve blacks not one death by fever of any description. This - be population being 43 014—makes the deaths one to 2 389 a state of bealth in the summer season, we believe, without precedent in this of y.

Office of the City Registre—Bill of Mortality—Return
of Deaths within the City of Charleston from the 4re
to the 10th of captember 1863
whites. HLACK and COL'D

Adute Child n. Adults. Child n Dropsy of chest Dysentery Liver, disease of Liver, original to the control of the

City Intelligence

STREET CLEANING - A NEW START -The business of ceating the streets was yesterday very extensively undertaken and carried out by the clouds, which in their extraordinary dispensations of rain contributed to the sashing away of procigious quantities of fith into the North and East rivers Under the existing system of the corporation, we have had to rely largely upon a merciful Providence in this important wirk of street cleaning for years past. During the summer which is cleaning for years past. During the summer which is now facing into sultumn how much of maintis and pastilence we have avoided from our bountful supplies of rain our city fathers, (or a epitathe a, as the case may be) will never know. It is abough to how that if we have e-caped the yellow fear or the chairra it has been mainly due to the unfail of and doubture howers of June, July. August and September. For the shadred and thirty shourand collars expended to extent cleaning by the corporation would other it bears wear-city left an impression upon the mighty accountiations of garbage of this city metropolis. There ore, do we obagratulate cur tax pay my fellow citizens and the publics it large of the whole world, on the prospect of retreachment and reform in the matter of street cleaning. The corporation has given out the work by or treet agreeding in he result:—

The contract forceaning the First district (Frst. Second, Thro. rourh and Sixth words) was a warded to it western that the contract for cleaning the Second district (First. Second, Thro. rotract for cleaning the Second district (First. Hight Night Night North country and Fifteenth waris) was also navarded to the same goaltenan. Lie bid was \$30,000 The bignest was \$56 (10). The Third district (Seventh, Teath Floventh Phirheapth and Seventeenth wards) was awarded to it. Cassidy; old \$19 500

For the Fourth district (Sixteenth Righteenth, Nine-for the Fourth a d Twenty first Twenty-second wards) four equal bids, (\$9000) secondo, and of course it is used or aim to whom the contract will be awarded thus it will be see that, and office these contracts, the summoral for the eneming year, for atreet cleaning, will not much exceed one bounded thou-and dollars.

which, if the contracts are faithfully carried out will be a saving in cash of some two business that and dollars, more or less, in this business alone. Is there not a good time coming? time coming?

REMOVAL OF THE STATUE OF DE WITE CLINION—The status of Genericor Control, which has for some months back at order to control the City Hall, was removed easterday to the place for which it was originally introded, ballety; G sensood Cemetery From the produced weight of the mass, it required several horses to draw it, there being six attached to the track by which it was conveyed. The status was swing underseath of the order pry manner in which bears masses a scarted and it was a hard tog for the horses along the muddy road togreenwood.

du by manner in which beave masses a cost led and to dress hard tog for the horses along the muddy road to Greenwood.

Targer Excursion — The Empte Guard, composed of the members of Empire Hook and hadder Company No. 8, what to their second as nead to get excursion pasters of the officers teacher with a lot of the sign is a list of the officers teacher with a lot of the officers one Wesths were presented to he company by Catherine Adams. Mrs. United and Mrs. Ungenacy. Officers—Captain Andres Walint; let Leganser. Officers—Captain Andres Walint; let Leganser. Family 2008 2d. Francis Francis; 34 Juhn Reon; 4th Henry Shook 4th, Juhn C Stott, ch Juhn Scop; 0 derly Sergent J ho thom Judys Nicholas Scap; 1 Sergent J ho thom Judys Nicholas Scap; 1 Sergent J ho M Haik Win es Comwall, John Variek Ald John O'Keefs, Houry Sch tizer Chas. Rielly Charles Simons Ad on Swarts Jacon Brown Capt. Panl P. Babbett, Robert Sureas and Wil am Hai ed. The following are the priger awarded to the via craise lat prize a bandsome gold wards, son a Samual Gould; 2d. sliver case basket, won by George Brown 31, gold incleet won by John Brown 4 h gold in chara, won by Charles Seagrist. The gold real won by June Heid, Stap, act of allver spoors; won by Fance France 200, bever but; 10th set of sliver spoons; lien dive a like gold breastjun.

The Original Hourds —This well known and popular to THE ORIGINAL HOUNDS -This well known and popular

The Original Hourds—This well known and popular fablactical or near passed our office last evening attached by appeared lead to when you are to see that the ride by appeared to the secondary, but did not in a great disaptionization to the secondary, but did not in the least dainot the apirits of the july 'dags' on their excursion. He discussed the mean tension various and brilliant that the Houds' pre agreed a more notly appearance than even the converted pack of Action does not be converted to the contraction of the admission of the captain on borseback, the sall of his steed being much more abbreviated than those of other admissions whose pictures we have seen the propagal see accelerated to see however, and did us the hour of giving three hearty saluting cheers.

MYSTERIOUS CIRCUMSTANCE—Our readers' attention.

aree bearty saluting obears.

Mysterious Ciscumstance - Our readers' attention MYSTERIOUS CIRCUMSTANCE - Our readers' attention brequesies to an averst senset that an earn to this cay's Highard bended \$-60 Ress d' Is refere to a Mr. Levy merchant if Bayon sara La., who during his stay in this city, let's his boarding house No. 43 Barclay risest with be intention of going to Nesse's and Philacelephia and has not since been beat du' any information respecting him will be thankfully remained and therally rewarded by Morrison Levy & Cv. 15 Withau naviet For further particulars see advertisement.

SUCCES - On Monthly par leulars see after the cont.

SUCCES - On Monthly pight a man name unknown,
ownsited suicide by jumpine off and Battery into the
ever, pear Castle Gurden. Every exertion was used to
save him by office. Hil and Washall of the First extended,
but he subk refore any assistance could be repodered,
the body was recovered years day moratog about one
office, by officer Hill and others.

CATION.—Playing Will Powbir — On Monday night a
Mrs. Herby residing at 118 Chuton street sent out on
an errand leaving two children one? and the other be
years of age locked no in the room. The younge t
child not bold of a newder if als not was coming the
powers in the fire, when the if it exploded and oursitthe colid vary reticuly about the head and arms.

Income to the best of the series of the series of the Kith fell into the water at the foot of disometric for the series of the s

Bury Forsh The body of F no Daily sa found on white y musting at the tool of seem a street East term It in taken home to his late re-ideads, No 388-tghth street

CAMPHENE EXPLOSION — On Monday with a camplened in the partie the band of the Webst at the steam force and he cap 162 weet stead way. Mr. Webst's face and has do were sughtly burnet.

Con & Catemaar This Oay,

Using States territor Const. S. e. a bring Street States 12 e.m. - Nov. 34 555, 94 44 85 1014, 444 371 122 123 125 to 129 -Special Ferm - Son 37, 63, 64, 75, 94,

164 121 to 129. COMMON PIRAS.—Nos. 445, 455 to 467, 615.